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THE
ADMIRABLE
DELIVERANCE

of 266. Christians by *Iohn*
Reynard Englishman from the
captiuitie of the *Turkes*,
who had beene Gally slaues
many yeares in
Alexandria.

The number of the seuerall Nations that were
captiues follow in the next page.



LONDON

Printed by *Thomas Dawson*, and are to be sold at the
little shop at the Exchange 1608.

<i>Englishmen</i>	_____	03	} 266
<i>Scotts,</i>	_____	12	
<i>Frishmen.</i>	_____	10	
<i>Frenchmen,</i>	_____	18	
<i>Spaniardes.</i>	_____	26	
<i>Venetians.</i>	_____	14	
<i>Genowayes.</i>	_____	19	
<i>Portugalls.</i>	_____	35	
<i>Hollanders.</i>	_____	21	
<i>High Allmaynes.</i>	_____	08	
<i>Polanders.</i>	_____	23	
<i>Danes.</i>	_____	01	
<i>Greekes.</i>	_____	39	
<i>Muscovites.</i>	_____	18	
<i>Hungarians.</i>	_____	19	

JOHN REYNARDS DE-
 liuerance from the captiuitie
of the Turkes, and his set-
 ting free of 266. Christi-
 ans that were Gal-
ly Slaves.



If such hono^r (amongst
 all nations) hath the
 trade of Marchandizing
 been euer accōpted that
 Commerce (euer in the
 hottest flames of Warre
 against one another,)
 could finde no better, o^r
 say^rer meanes to vnite
 them in amitie, and to
 ioyne thē (as it were in wedlock) then by Commerce
 and Negotiation. This is that chayne which bindes
 Kingdomes in Leagues, begettis loue betwēne prin-
 ces farre remoued asunder, and teacheth nations, dif-
 ferent in qualitie, in colour, in religion,) to deale
 faithfully together as breth^ren. Traffique (to speake
 of our owne country) hath increased and strengthe-
 ned our Navy, which is a second wall (besides that
 girdle of the Sea that encompasseth her body) to de-
 fend our Island. It is the breeder, and onely bringer
 vp of good Mariners, skilfull Pilots and cunning Na-
 uigato^rs, who to a State are as necessary in peace as
 husbandmen

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husbandmen for the tillage, and in warre, as seruice, able as so many Captaines for the field. Traffique is the carier abroad of our owne home-spun commodities, and a bringer in of the fruites of foraine kingdomes, by which meanes the Merchant and Citizen grow vp to wealth, and the tradesman that liues by the hardnes of his hand, is still kept and mainteyned in good doings. There is no coast be it neuer so dangerous, left vnought no language (be it neuer so barbarous or hard to learne) left vnstudied, no people (neuer so wilde) left vnstructured vpon, nor any treasure of the earth or curious worke of man left vnurchased, only for this end, to do honor to our country, & to heape riches to our selues, both which benefits do only spring out of our Trading to foraine shores.

For this cause therefore (A peace being concluded betweene the two great and opulent kingdomes of England and Spaine) an english Ship (called the Three halfe Moones) being manned with eight and thirty Mariners, and brauely armed with munition, was rigged, victualled, and readie furnished to take her voyage to Spayne. The Gods of the Sea (the windes) knowing her intent, prepared themselves, to goe along with her, and making the waues ready it becomed this Ship to hoist vp sailes & come on, So that wth a merry gale shee tooke her leaue at Portsmouth, bending her course to wards Siuill, the greatest Cittie in Spaine. Gallantly did shee for many dayes beare vp her head, and daunced euen on the top
of

Christians from the Turkes.

of the billowes : her masts stode vp stiffly and went away likewise many trees moued by enchantment, whilst the big bellied sayles made hast to fly after (blustering and puffing either in scozne or in anger) yet could neuer ouer-take them : or rather as louers roming after young damosels at barlibreake, they tooke delight to see them make away before, and of purpose suffered them to vse that aduantage. But (alacke!) howe soone does the happinesse of this world alter : In this brauery had shee not caried her selfe long, but entring into the Sraights, Neptune grew angry with her, or els enuying her glozy, sent eight gallies of the Turkes to beset her round. Now or neuer was both the courage and the cunning of the Mariner to bee shewed, for either he must by the wings of his sailes fly away and so saue himselfe, or manfully stand to it, and perserue all from danger or gloriously to suffer all to perish. Of flight was there no hope, for the windes & waues (that before were their freinds and tempted them to set forth) grew now trecherous and conspired their destruction. Nothing therefore tebut the miraculous power of heauen, and their owne resolutions is on their side : euery man hereupon calls vp his spirits, and as the suddaynes of the deadly storme would allow them, did comfort one another. It was a goodly sight to behold how to the very face of danger they did defie danger, and howe in the midst of an ouerthrow which had round beset them, they wisely and stoutly laboured to worke out a safetie, nothing

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could bee heard but noyse and confusion, and yet euen in that wilde disorder was there to bee scene an excellent method of pollicie. Their roming vp and down shewed as if they had bin all frantick, yet like so many dancers, that sometimes are here and anon antickly leape thither, fetching tournings and windings with strange and busie action, they closed vp euery worke with a swete and musicall preparation.

For after the close fights were made ready aboue and that the deuilish mouthes of their ordinace were opening to spit hell fire out of the bellie of the Ship: vp comes the Maister (whose name was Groue) armed with sword and target, wauing his bright blade about his head in defiance of his barbarous and bloody enemies: his very looks were able to fright death from his company, and so wel did his courage become him, that it serued better then all their warlike musicke to hearten vp the rest: close by his side (as bolued partners in all fortune good or badde whatsoeuer) stode the Owner, the Maisters mate, Botelwayne, Purser and the rest of the Mariners. All of them armed, all of them full of valor, al of them full of braues: they shewed on the top of the hatches, like so many well garded battlemets on the walls of a besieged cittie, euery man encozaging his next neighbor, to fight valiantly because they were Englishmen and to die honozably (because they were Christians) rather then stoop to the base captiuitie of those, that were Christs professed and open enemies.

As

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As the Englishmen were thus busie to defend themselves on the one side, so were the Turkes active in their Gallies on the other side, their Semytaries glistred in the Sun, their steele targetts receaued the fire of his beames upon them, and beat it backe to dazle the eyes of them whom they assailed: Showers of musketts with bullets charged stood ready to bee powred downe, some were preparing to toss balls of wilde fire, as if the Sea had bin their tennys court, others with bulles pizzells in their hands walkt by & downe betweene the Rowers, sometimes encozaging sometimes threatening, sometimes striking the miserable gally slaues, because they should be nimble at y^e oare who for feare of blowes moze then of present death, tugd with their armes, till the Sinewes of them were ready to cracke with swelling, & till their eie-balls in stead of bullets did almost fly out of their heades.

At length the drummes, trumpets, & fifes strake by their deadly consort on either side: presently does y^e demy canon & culuering strue to drown that noise whilst the Sea, roares of purpose, to drown the noise of both. In this conflict, of thre elements, (Aire water and fire) Iohn Raynard (the Conner) so lively. & so stoutly be haued himselfe, in discharging his ordnance of their great bellies, that at length fire seemed to haue the maistry, for so thickly did his bulletts fly abroad, & were wrapt by in such cloudes of lightning, y^e the sea shewd as if it had bin al in flames, whilst the

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Gallies of the Turkes aswell as the English Shippe, could hardly but by the grones and shrowtes of men beene fownd out where about in the Sea they ho-uered. Many Turkes and many gally slaues did in this battaile lose their liues, and end their Captiuitie: but those who suruiued doubling their spirits at the horroz of the dāger with which they were inuironed fell vpon the English Shippe in such stormes of haile shot, which still like hammers on an Anuill) lay beating on the ribs of it, that at length, the Sea offred in many places to breake into her, and to get the conquest, of which glozy the Turkes being enuious, came flying with the force of all those wodden wings that boze them vp, and of purpose to board her. But at this stirring feast, Neptune was made drunke wth the bloud both of Christians and Turkes mingled together. Here came the gallies and the Ship to grappling, looke howe a companie of howndes, hang vppon a goodly Stagge, when with their noise they ring out his death, So hang these Gallies, vppon the bodie of her: nothing of her coulde bee seene for Smoke and fire, shee was halfe choked with the flames and halfe stifled in the waters. Yet as you shall often see a Bull, when his strength seemeth to bee all spent, and that he is readie to faint and fall on his knees, castes vpon a suddaine his surly head, and brauely renewes a fresh and more feirce encounter: So did this ship breake from the Gallies, like a lustie Beare from so manie dogs or rather

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rather like an invincible Lion from so many beares.
The Turkes leaped out of their vessels, and like rats
nimble climbed up to the tacking of the ship, But the
English Mariners, so laid about them with swords,
broome bills, halberds, and morris pikes, that in
so tragical an act it was halfe a comedie to behold
what tumbling tricks the Turkes made into the sea
backwards. Some of them catching hold of the upper
decks, had their hands strick off, and so for ever
lost their feeling, other clasping their armes about
a cable, to sling their bodies into the ship, lost
their heads, & so knew not which way to goe though
it lay before them. In this terrible insurrection in
Neptunes kingdome it was hard to tell for a great
while who should bee the winners, albeit how soever
they sped, both were certaine to bee losers, for the
Turks would not give over, & the English scorned to
yelde, the Owner, Maister and Botelwayne cryed
out bravely and with lofty spirits let vs all re-
solve to die, but not a man bee so base as to yelde to a
Turke: especially did the Botelwayne shew the na-
ble courage of a Mariner, both in directing without
feare, and in bestowing blowes in scoone of danger,
which hard almes whilst hee was dealing amongst
the Miscreants, a shot was sent from a gally as a
messenger of his death, & therby a spoiler (though not
a conqueror) of his valour, for it brake (with the vio-
lent stroke it gaue) his whistle in sunder, & left him
on the hatches with these last words in his mouth,

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Fight it out as you are Christians, and win honoz by death.

His fall did not abate but whetted their stomackes to a sharper reueng, on ly the maisters mate, shewd hi mselfe not worthe of that name, oz to be mate to so noble a maister as he was, for cowardly he cried, yeeld, yeeld, pulling in his arme from striking in the hottest of the skirmish.

What cittie is not ouer come by y tyzany of Time, oz the oppression of assaults: what shoares though neuer so high can beat back the sea, when he swellles bp infury: what castles of flynt oz marble are not shaken w the continuall thunder of the Canon: So was this pooze English ship: whilst her ribs held out, and were vnbzoken, her Mariners held out and had their hearts sound. But when they felt her shrink vnder them that should beare them bp in all stormes and that such numbers of Turkes did so oppresse them with thronging in, and with beating them downe, when they had scarce seete able to stande, then euen then did they not yeelde, but yet then were they taken.

Glad was the Turke that (though in this storme it rayned down bloud so fast) he was wet no farther: hee looked vpon his ill gotten commodity with a dull & heauie eye, for the scote of his account shewed him that his gaines of this voyage woulde not answere the treble part of his losses: Angred at which, emptying the wetherbeaten and the mangled ship both of men

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men, and of such things as were woorth the cariage, the one he tooke home with him to enrich the number of his spoiles, the other were condemned to the Gallies.

Næere to the cittie of Alexandria, (being a haven to twayne) & vnder the Turkes dominion) is a Road, defended by strong walles, wher the gallies are drydon bp on shoze euery yeare in the winter season, and are there trimmed & layd bp against the Spring. In this Road standes a prison where all those that serue in those gallies of Alexandria, are kept as captiues, so long as the seas bee rough and not passable for their Turkish vessels: hither were these Christians brought the first villany and indignitie that was done vnto them, was the shauing off of all the hayze both of heade and beard, thereby to rob them of those ornaments which all Christians make much of, because they best become them.

It is well knowne to all nations in Chriffendome (by the iuosfull experience of those wretches that haue felt it) what miserie men endure in this thraldome vnder the Turke. Their lodging is the cold earth, their diet, course bread and (sometimes) stinking water, for if they shoulde taste of the cleere Springe, their drinke were as good as the Turkes, who neuer tast wine: their apparell, thin and course canuas, their stockings and shooes, heauie holts and cold Irons, the exercise to put life into them, or to catch them a heate, is at the pleasure of a proud and

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dogged Turke for the least fault, nay for none at all, but onely to feede his humors, to receiue a hundred bastinadoes on the rim of the bellie with a bulls dyed peeze, at one time, and within a day after two hundred stripes on the backe.

In this most lamentable estate did these Christians continue, but it was not long ere the Master and Owner by the good meanes of freindes were redeemed from this slavery: the rest lying by it, some were starued to death, others with cold, and blowes breathed out their last.

But Iohn Reynard, (the gonner) being enabled by the prouidence and will of God to endure this affliction with a stronger heart then others could out lined most of his fellowes, onely to bee (as it after fell out) a preservation of his owne life, with many other Christians. For hauing some skill in the trade of a barber, hee did by that meanes shift now and then for victuals and mended his hard dyet, wher upon growing (after a long imprisonment) into fauour with the Keeper of the Christians that were gally slaues, hee so behaued himselfe, that at length hee got libertie to goe in and out to the Roade at his pleasure, paying a certaine stipend to the Keeper, & wearing a locke about his legge: and this libertie did fire mozelikewise purchase vpon like sufferance, who by reason of long imprisonment, were neuer suspected to start aside, or that they had in their bosomes euer any thought to worke the Turkes any mischeife, with whom

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whom they had stayed so long, that in a maner they were as brothers familiar together.

But the wrath of winter driving all the Gallies into harbor, by which meanes they lay there unrigged and disfurnished of al their properties which set them forth: the Maisters, Captaines, and officers of the Gallies, retiring likewise either to their private affaires, or to some other imployment of the State: behold there remayned (at this season and parte of the yeare) in this prison of the Roade, 266. Chyistian prisoners, who were of fifteene severall nations, and all of them taken and made slaves to the Turke.

Amongst which there were (at this time) but onely three Englishmen, & of the was this Iohn Reynard one: who hauing worne out the miserie of 13. or 14. yeares seruitude vnder so barbarous a tyrant, beganne (as hee full often had done before) to call to minde the happines and freedome of his owne countrey, which comparing to his present state, he wept to remember the one, and gat vp his manly courage and cast in his thoughts how to shake off the other.

Not farre from the Roade, some what neere to one side of the Citty, was a victualing house which one Peter Vnticaro had hired, paying also a certaine fee for his libertie to the keeper of the Roade, this Peter Vnticaro being a Spaniard borne, and a chyistian, had bene prisoner vnder the Turkes by the space of 30. yeares, yet neuer (though many times the sozeloock of occasion was thrust into his hands did he

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practise any means for his enlargement, but liued so quietly & so contentedly in outward appearāce as if he had forgotten that he was borne amongst christians, or y^e hee euer desired to be buried amongst them. Notwithstanding which, did Iohn Reynard open his intent to this Spaniard, who consented to put it in act, & with in few daies after a third person (of their fellow prisoners) was drawne into the conspiracy: which three so often as they could without suspicion held conference to gether, laide severall plots for their escape and at the end of seuen weekes or thereabouts, their counsels had fully begot the meanes of their present deliuey. Fiue more therefore are made acquainted with the businesse to all whom libertie being sweete, (especially out of so base and infamous a slavery,) these eight resolved (in three nights following) to free not onely themselves but all the rest of the Christians that were in prison. In y^e prison doe these eight meete (at a time conuenient) and there did Reynard & Vntecaro deliuer to all the rest what was intended: euery man was glad of the newes, euery man vowed to assist them, & in the action to win freedom or to end their liues. Upon this confident trust put ech vpon other, Reynard and Peter secretly furnished them with files, which they had as secretly prouided for the purpose, charging euery person to bestir himselfe nimbly, and to haue his heeles at liberty from shackles by such an hower of y^e following evening.

The

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The night approaching, Reynard and Vnticaro with the other six, being at the Spaniards house, spent their time merrily, to blind the eyes of suspicion, till darkenes had taken hold of the world, at which time Peter Vnticaro was sent to the Maister of the Road in name of one of the Maisters of the Cittie, with whom the keeper of the Road was acquainted and at whose request he would gladly come: who desired him to meete the other at peters house presently, promising to bring him backe againe to the Roade.

The keeper upon deliuey of this message, agreed to goe with Vnticaro, commanding the warders not to barre the gate, because his retourn should be speedie.

In the meane season had the other seven who staid in Peters house, furnished themselves with such weapons as the time and place did affoord them, amongst whom Iohn Reynard had gotten an old rusty sword blade, without either hilt or pummel, which not withstanding by bending the hand-end of the sword in stead of a pummell, to serue his turne, the other had spitts and glaues &c.

The keeper of the Road being with Vnticaro entered into the house, the lights were of purpose put out and no noise of any living creature to be heard: At which the keeper of the Roade being affrighted, and suspecting some villanie, slept backe, but Iohn Reynard hauing hid himselfe in a corner next to the doze, slept forth into him and stopped his passage, who perceiuing

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perceiuing it to be Iohn Reynard, and that he was armed (as he might wel feare) for mischeife, said thus
O Reynard what haue I deserued at thy hands, that thou seekest my death. Harrie this hast thou deserued (quoth Reynard) and stricke him on the head, that he cleft his skull, thou hast bin a sucker of much Christian bloud, and therefore die like a villaine, no sooner was his hands lifted vp to giue his fatall blowe, but the rest (being at his elbow) came forward, & quickly dispatched him, cutting of his head and so mangled him that he could not be knowne.

This prologue to the Tragedie going off so well, heauē was by this time hung al ouer with black to ad a grace to that which was to be acted: no time therefore doe they lose, but steale softly and yet resolutely to the Road, where entring they found six warders onely, who asked who is there? All freinds replied y^e other & were let in. But instead of welcomes blowes were giuen and the six warders in a short time left dead on the flore.

Upon this, (taking their enemies weapons to defend themselves,) were the gates presently barred vp strongly and the mouth of a Canon planted full vpon it, readie charged and one appointed with a linstocke to giue fire if any assaile were made vpon them. When entered they into the Taylors lodge where they found the keyes both of the Fortres and of the prison, by which side, and in this chamber were they armed, with better weapons. In this lodge of the keepers, found

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founde they likewise a chest, which Vnticaro and one or two more opening, found well lined with Duckets: the Spaniard and some others neglecting the business in hand, stufte their bosomes and pockets with this golde, but Reynard dissuaded them from that couetousnesse which was likely to bee the ouerthrowe of them all, wishing them to prouide for their liberty which shoulde retourne to the honour of God and of their countries, rather then to sell their liues yea perhaps their soules for the treasure of Infidelles. But the Spaniard and his companions liked the colour of the Duckets better then Iohn Reynards doctrine, and therfore they hastned away to the prison, whose doores being opened, It appeared that they with their files had plied their worke aswell within, as the other had with their weapons abroad for euery mans legges were deliuered from his Irons: whereupon hauing first put certaine warders (that were to looke to the prison) to silence for euery speaking more, they all fell roundly to labour, some to running by the gates, some to launch out a certaine Wallp which was the best in all the Roade, and was called the Captaine of Alexandria, some caried masses, others fetched hayles, others laide in saxes, all of them were busie, all of them sweat hard, yet none of them were weary.

Askeing those Turkes that were warders
about

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about the prison, eight other Turkes hearing a noise, and suspecting mischeise, got vp to the top of the prison, betwene whom and the prisoners, (who coulde not come neare them but by ladders) was a hot skirmish. Some were wounded on both sides; some slaine outright. Iohn Reynard was thrice shot through his apparrell but not hurt. Peter Vnticaro and the rest that shared in the Dutkets being not able to cary their bodies in this danger, by reason of the gold about them, which wearied them with the weight were there first mortally wounded, and after were stricken down dead.

Amongst the Turkes was one thrust through, who falling from the toppe of the prison wall, made so horrible a noyse that the Turkes who dwelt within, hearing (for here and there stood a house or two scattering) came to take him vnder ere he was full dead, and by him vnderstood, how the Gally slaues were reckoning with the Turkes about their ransome without paying any thing but cracked crownes towards it: hereupon they raised both that part of Alexandria which lay on the west side of the Roade, and a Castle which was at the ende of the Citty next to the Roade, also another fortrese which lay on the other side of the Roade.

The Allarum thus on euery side being giuen, danger and death did round about beset the
poore

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poore Christians: there was but one onely passage to escape forth, and that lay betwene the very salues of destruction: yet not withstanding no mans heart failed him, the nearer death came towarde this companie of wretches, the lesse seemed they to care for his threatnings, for the Roade is still replenished with lusty Soldiers, with stout labourers and with tough Mariners, all whose hands are full, of helping one another in this great worke of life and death, some to virtuall the gally that must saue them, others to hang vp the tacklings, others to line it with shot for defence against enemies, but the most part were busie in keeping the Turkes from the wall of the Roade. In the end all things being in a readines, euery man leaped into the Gally ioyfully, hoisted vp sailes lustily, and lunched into the Seas merrily, submitting their liues, and fortunes to the mercy of him, that commands both sea and land.

The vessell flotes on the waues like a goodly pageant, shee flies away by the helpe of oares as if shee had borrowed so many winges, and in a moment is shee gotten safe out of the Road, but hauing escaped one danger, shee encounters a greater, for now on both sides of her, doe the two Castles sende out their vengeance: the Canons roare, and shote to sinke them, the waues watch that advantage and gape to de-

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uoure them : fortis and fine bullets, (dreadfull as thunder) fell about these Christians eares, yet not one of them hysed their heades : they came out of the Roade safely , and went from the danger of the Castles securely, for by whereof, they gaue a lusty shout, that ecchoed and rebounded backe againe betweene the cloudes and the shoue.

On they went, and though the windes beganne to grow angry, and to threaten stormes , yet with cheerefull hearts did they choose rather to perishe in the eye of heauen, and by the hand of God, then to bee fetched backe againe, and beare the yoke of Infidelles. For casting their eyes backe!, they might beholde the Turkes, (for by this time the sunne was a good way on his fore-noones iourney) coming downe to the Sea-side in swarmes like locusts to deuoure a country : all of them laying their handes to launch out Gallies, and follow the Christians. But such a spirite of rage , madnesse , disorder , and feare , fell vpon them , that what one set forward , three hindered . And as in a Cittie fired in the night time , men are so astonished, that they scarce can finde the common wayes by which they may saue themselves, no more could the Turkes in this wilde & giddy tumult, know how to further themselves. After much labour therefore, and nothing prospering, after much crying

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crying out vpon Mahomet, and more cursing the Christians, they quieted there spleenes, & looked about them how to make good what was in this battaile and battery of the Christians defaced, whilst in the meane time, poore Captiues were both out of their sight, & out of their Jurisdiction.

For away went they roundly, one companie still and anon leaping to the oare, as another felt themselves wearie. All their prayers being polued out, that the hand of heauen would so guide them, that they might land vpon some Christian Shore. A long time did they thus wander in those incertaine pathes of the Sea, the windes sometime blowing gently on their faces and sometimes angerly: In so much that at length, victuals began to faile them, And then Famine (a more cursed enemy then him from whom they escaped, yea then death it selfe) opened her unwholesome iawes, and with her stinking breath blasted their cheekes, by which meanes in 28. dayes, (wherein they were tossed by & downe from billow to billow) their dyed for want of bread eight persons, to the astonishment of all the rest, that looked still for their iourne, and to be slung ouer board after their fellowes.

But with a more mercifull eye (when hee beheld how patiently they endured his trialls) did God look downe vpon them. And on the 29. day after they set from Alexandria, they fell vpon the

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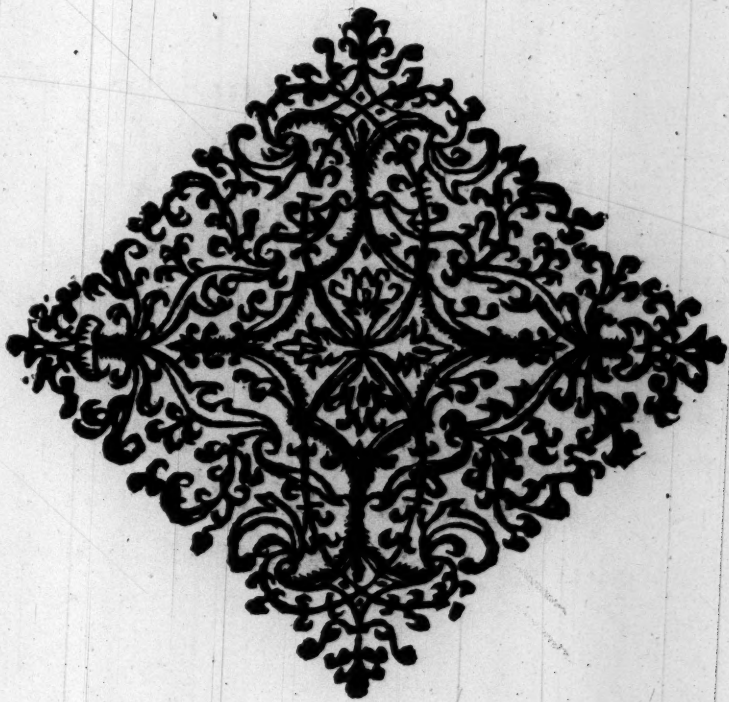
Island of Candy, & so put in at Gallipolie, where the Abbot and Monkes of the place gaue them good entertainment, warmed them, and gaue them foode, not suffering them to depart till they had refreshed their bodies & had gathered strength to proceed on their Journey. The sword w^{ch} which Iohn Reynard, had slaine the Turkish Iaylor, did they hang vp for a monument, in remembrance that by so weake an instrument so many Christians were deliuered from so barbarous a thraldome.

From hence they sayled alongst the coast till they arrived at Tarento, where they sold their Gally, deuised the mony amongst themselves, euery man hauing a part of it to relieue them: for so hardly were they pursued by the Turkish Gallies, that often times they came to that place at night, from whence the Christians went away but the morning before. So that it behoued them to vse all the diligent speede they could, and not to tary long in one country. From Tarento there fore do they traualle by land to Naples, & there did they separate themselves & breake companie, euery man taking his best course to get to his owne home.

Iohn Reynard tooke his Journey to Rome, where he found good and freindly entertainment at the hands of an English man, by whose meanes the Pope gaue him a liberall reward, and sent him with Commendatorie letters to the King of Spaine.

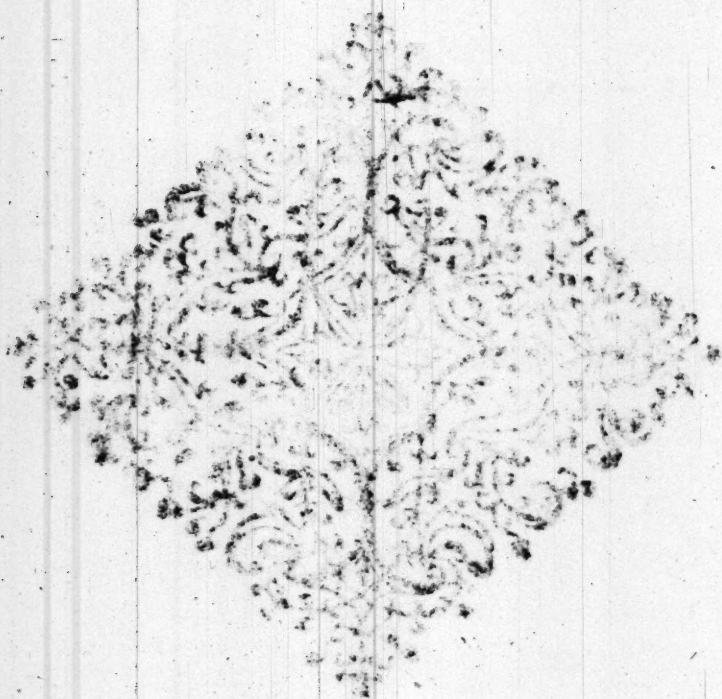
Christians from the Turkes.

Spaine, who for that worthy exployt vpon the
Turkes gaue him in fee 20. pence by the day. But
the loue of his owne country calling him
from thence hee forsooke Spayne,
and his preferment there,
and retourned
to England,



Christians from the Turks.

Spain, the last being the only one
which was not a success. The only
other one was the one which was
the only one which was not a
success. The only one which was
not a success was the one which
was not a success.



 The Copie of the Certifi-
cat for Iohn Reynard and his companie,
made by the Pryor and the Brethren of
Gallipoly, where they first landed.

 E the Prior and Fathers of the Couent
of the Amerciates of the citie of Gal-
lipoly, of the order of Preachers, doe
testifie that vpon the nineteenth of Ia-
nuarie, there came into the said citie a certaine
Gally from Alexandria, taken from the Turkes
with two hundred fiftie and eight Christians,
whereof was principall Maister *Iohn Reynard* an
English man a Gunner, and one of the chieft
that did accomplish that great worke, whereby
so many christians haue recouered their libertie.
In token and remembrance whereof, vpon our
earnest request to the same *Iohn Reynard*, he hath
left here an old sword wherewith he slew the kee-
per of the prison: which sword wee doe as a mo-
nument and memoriall of so worthy a deed hang
vp in the chiefe place of our Couent house. And
for because all things aforesaid are such as we will
testifie to be true, as they are orderly passed, and
haue therefore good credit that so much as is a-

D

boue

from Gallipoly.

bove expressed is true, and forthe more faith thereof, we the Prior and Fathers aforesaid haue ratified and subscribed these Presents. Geuen in Gallipoly.

I Frier Vincent Barba Prior of the same place, confirme the premises, as they are aboue written.

I Frier Albert Damaro of Gallipoly Subprior, confirme as much.

I Frier Anthony Celleler of Galli, confirme as aforesaid.

I Frier Bartilmew of Gallipoly, confirme as abovesaid.

I Frier Francis of Gallipoly, confirme as much.



The

 The Bishop of Rome
his Letters in the behalfe
of Iohn Reynard.



BE it knowne vnto all men
to whome this writing
sh all come, that the brin-
ger heereof Iohn Rey-
nard Englishman a Gun-
ner, after hee had serued
Captiue in the Turkes
Gallies by the space of
fourteene yeares ; at
length thorow God his
helpe taking good oportunitie the third of Ianuary,
slew the keeper of the prison, whom he first strooke
on the face, together with foure and twenty other
Turkes, by the assistance of his fellow prisoners, and
with two hundred sixty six Christians, (of whose li-
berty hee was the author) launched from Alexan-
dria, and from thence arriued first at Gallipoly in
Candie, and afterwards at Tarento in Apulia : the
written testimony and credit of which things as al-
so of others, the same Iohn Reynard hath in publike
tables from Naples.

Some few daies since he came to Rome, and is now
determined to take his iourney to the Spanish
Court, hoping there to obtaine some reliefe toward

from Rome.

his liuing, wherefore the poore distressed man humbly beseecheth, and we in his behalfe, do in the bowels of Christ desire you, that taking compassion of his former captiuitie and present penurie, you doe not onely freely suffer him to passe throughout all your cities and townes, but also succour him with your charitable almes, the reward whereof you shall hereafter most assuredly receiue, which we hope you will afford to him, whom with tender affection of pittie we commend vnto you. At Rome,

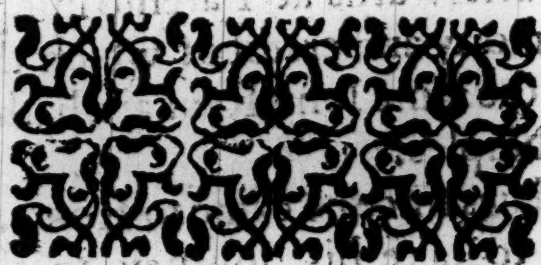
Thomas Grolos Englishman Bishop of Astraphen.

Richard Sillem Prior Anglia.

Andreas Ludouicus, Register to our Soueraigne Lord the Pope, which for the greater credite of the premises, haue set my scale to these presents.

At Rome the day and yeare aboue written.

Mauricus Clemenus, the Gouverneur and keeper of the English Hospitall in the Citie.



The

 The King of Spaine his
Letters to the Lieuetenant,
for the placing of *John Rey-*
nard in the office of a
Gunner, &c.



O the illustrious Prince, Vespasian Gonsaga Colona, our Lieuetenant and Captaine Generall of our Realme of Valentia. Hauing consideration that **John Reynard** Englishman, hath serued vs, and was one of the most principall which tooke away from the Turkes a certaine Gallie, which they haue brought to Tarento, wherein weretwo hundred, fiftie, and eight Christian captiues:

Wee licence him to practise, and giue him the office of a Gunner, and haue ordained that hee goe to our saide Realme, there to serue in the saide office in the Gallies, which by our commaundement is lately made. And wee doe commaund, that you cause to be payd to him eight Duckats pay a Moneth, for the time that hee shall serue in the saide Gallies as a Gunner, or till wee can otherwise pro-

from Spaine.

vide for him, the saide eight Duckats monethly of
the money which is alreadie of our prouision pre-
sent and to come, and to haue regards
of those which come with him.

From Escuriall.

I the King.

Iuan del Gado.

*And under that a confirmation
of the Counsell.*

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